

## NEWS OF THE WORLD.

A strike of cotton mill operators involving ten thousand people is threatened in Georgia.

The prospect of canal legislation during the present session has become exceedingly remote.

All hopes of passing the ship subsidy bill at this session of congress have been abandoned by the friends of the measure.

Fire at Atlantic City, N. J., destroyed twelve hotels and a number of smaller buildings. The loss is placed at \$750,000.

James R. Goddard, the man who located Booth, assassin of President Lincoln, died at his home in Marlborough, Mass., last week.

Lyman J. Gage, former secretary of the treasury, has been elected president of the United States Trust Company, of New York City.

James Wilson was convicted at Ava, Mo., of a murder committed thirty-five years ago and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

A. T. Patrick, convicted murderer of Millionaire Rice, was married in his cell in New York City on the 1st to Mrs. Addie Francis, his former landlady.

Cecil Rhodes left a fortune of \$25,000,000, the bulk of which he bequeathed to British educational institutions. Oxford and Cambridge received the largest gifts. A given number of scholarships to these institutions have been provided for, to be distributed through competitive examination in the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

Powell Clayton, United States ambassador to Mexico, is the first person to secure the submission of a case to The Hague arbitration. It is a claim between the Mexican government and the Catholic church of California as to the liability of the former for the interest on certain church lands which the Mexican government undertook to hold as trustee for the church. The sum involved is about \$1,000,000.

The Danish government has denounced as false the charge of one Christmas, who alleged that, while representing the Danish government in the sale of the West Indies, he used the sum of \$500,000 with congressmen and officials of this country as bribe money to consummate the deal. It appears that Christmas was nothing more nor less than an adventurer, and had nothing officially whatever to do with the matter.

An explosion of gas occurred in the Nelson mine at Dayton, Tenn., igniting the dry coal dust in the mine and causing a second explosion. Twenty-two men are known to have been killed and many more injured. The bodies of the dead miners were torn and mangled in a terrible manner. The explosion was caused by a defective fuse. In 1889 a similar explosion occurred in this mine, four men being killed, and in 1895 an explosion of mine dust occurred in which twenty-eight men perished. The last disaster occurred after the men had quit work, but all of them had not left the mine.

Under the name of the allied people's party of the United States, a new political organization was formed at Louisville last week, composed of reform elements, opposed to the democratic and republican parties. The platform of the new organization embodies the platform adopted at the conference held in Kansas City last September, when a call for a convention was issued, "to unite reform forces against plutocracy." It reaffirms the spirit of the declaration of principles adopted at the national convention of the people's party in St. Louis, Omaha and Cincinnati, and the demand for the initiative and referendum and the government ownership of all public utilities are the principal planks.

A great sensation was created at Marion, Ind., by the discovery of an organized band of shop lifters composed of some of the best known women of the city, most of them wives of well to do citizens.

The national spring session of the Mexican congress opened on the 1st inst. In his message, President Diaz dwelt at length on school reform and on the scientific works undertaken under the auspices of the government.

The senate passed the oleomargarine bill by a vote of 39 to 31. The bill imposes a tax of 10 cents per pound on oleo colored so as to resemble butter and 1 cent per pound on the uncolored article.

The state encampment of the G. A. R. will be held at Siloam Spring May 14.

The handsome residence of Gabe Meyer at Pine Bluff was destroyed by fire. Loss \$15,000, with \$10,000 insurance.

Hon. C. F. Greenlee, of Brinkley, has been appointed a member of the state board of charities, vice Ed Barton, resigned.

A mob of four thousand people took Walter Allen, an alleged negro rapist from jail at Rome, Ga., and hanged him to a telephone pole.

The packers of Kansas City announce that hereafter the price of beef to retailers in that city will be 11 cents. Retailers say that means 18 cents for round steak, 25 cents for sirloin and 35 cents for porterhouse.

Efforts are being made by the friends of Estes G. Rathbone to secure a pardon for him from the sentence of the Havana court. Senator Hanna has requested the president to issue a pardon for Rathbone, but this the latter has declined to do. The president, however, has promised to send for the papers in the case, and have them thoroughly reviewed. It is stated that unless he finds something radically wrong he will allow the verdict to stand.

Wm. H. Lane, the negro servant, who, on the 1st inst., murdered Ella J. Jarden and her daughter, Madeline, at Philadelphia, and so badly wounded another daughter that she died, was convicted of murder in the first degree on the 5th after a trial lasting less than one and one-half hours. Lane pleaded guilty. Because of his plea of guilty no jury was drawn and only three witnesses were called for the purpose of determining the degree of murder.

Reports from all the national banks of the country, received by the comptroller of the currency, show that on March 25 the total resources of these institutions—4,357 in number—amounted to \$5,843,048,720. The total deposits of individuals in the banks are \$2,982,489,300, an increase of more than \$400,000,000 since February 5 of last year and of more than \$120,000,000 since the reports of about two months before the last call. The capital stock of the banks has increased from \$640,778,600 a year ago to \$667,381,231. Since December the loans and discounts of the banks have increased by about \$90,000,000.

The report of the St. Louis grand jury, which was in session several weeks investigating municipal corruption, caused a great sensation when made public a few days ago. Indictments were returned against Robert N. Snyder, an ex-councilman, for bribery; Edward Butler and John H. Becker for attempted bribery and G. J. Kobusch for perjury. The grand jury report declares that the people of St. Louis have but a vague conception of the extent to which corruption and venality have for the past ten years existed among the sworn officers and public servants. It finds the condition of affairs almost too appalling for belief. The parties indicted belong to both political parties.

The department of agriculture has issued a statement of the foreign trade of the United States in agricultural products. It shows that during the fiscal year 1901 foreign countries purchased American farm products to the value of \$952,000,000, representing the largest agricultural exports in our history. Compared with the record for 1900 they show an increase of over \$100,000,000. Agricultural imports, on the other hand, disclose a considerable falling off when contrasted with the trade of the year preceding. The various products of agriculture received from foreign sources during 1901 had an aggregate value of \$392,000,000, or \$28,000,000 less than in 1900. In comparison with the value of agricultural imports exports show the exceptionally large excess of \$560,000,000.

An effort is being made to raise \$200,000 to be contributed by citizens of Kentucky for an exhibit at the St. Louis fair, the legislature of that state having failed to make an appropriation.

The late John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, is said to have left practically no estate at all, even his home being heavily mortgaged. Friends have started a subscription for his widow. Altgeld, before entering politics, was quite wealthy.

The State Bank at Ruskin, Neb., was robbed by five bandits of \$16,000 in cash. Dynamite was used in blowing the safe.

H. G. Squires, secretary of the American legation at Peking, has been tendered the post of United States minister to Cuba.

A passenger train on the Burlington road was held up three miles north of the city limits of St. Joseph, Mo., on the night of the 4th by four masked men. The railroad authorities assert that the men did not get anything.

Chicago and Kansas City packers have advanced the price of dressed beef 1 cent per pound. An ordinary steak now costs the consumer about 30 cents, while enough choice meat for a meal for a family of four will cost 50 cents.

Mrs. Mary McDonald was fatally shot by Mrs. John Kane at Clinton, a suburb of Terre Haute, Ind., as the result of a quarrel between the children of the two households. The two elderly women joined in the dispute, and when Mrs. McDonald threw a rock at Mrs. Kane the latter went into the house and returned with a revolver, firing two shots, one of which entered Mrs. McDonald's abdomen.

Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan, of the navy, of "Hoch der Kaiser" fame, has been pardoned by the president. Some years ago Capt. Coghlan sharply criticised the register of the navy in a letter written to the latter, and was reduced nine numbers in rank. The pardon places Capt. Coghlan at the head of the list of captains, so that, on the 19th of this month, upon the retirement of Admiral Farquhar, he will become a rear admiral.

The president has decided to investigate the conditions maintaining in the vicinity of New Orleans, where the British are forwarding horses, mules and forage for the use of their army in South Africa. Attorney General Knox has reported to the president and Mr. Hay, the secretary of state, advising that an investigation should be made. He has not passed upon the question whether the operations of the British officers and employees thus far constitute violations of the neutrality laws.

Dun's Review reports commercial failures for the first quarter this year, 3,418 in number and \$33,731,758 in amount of defaulted liabilities, compared with 3,335 failures for \$31,703,486 during the same three months of 1901. Manufacturing insolvencies numbered 746, against 710 last year, while liabilities aggregated \$14,775,904, compared with \$12,504,222 in 1901. There were 2,502 trading failures for \$15,517,327, and last year there were 2,468 for \$14,552,906. Other commercial failures not properly included under either of the two principal divisions numbered 170, with liabilities of \$3,438,527, against 157 last year for \$4,646,358. Banking and other fiduciary defaults were 26 in number, against 21 a year ago, but there was a large increase in liabilities to \$15,588,663, compared with only \$3,441,389 a year ago.

Dick Balen, aged 19 of Joplin, Mo., is a hero. The hoisting plant in a mine in which he was employed caught fire. The building was very dry and the boards were very much oil-soaked, and the flames spread at a tremendous rate. The hoistman seemed paralyzed with fear and started for assistance to try and quench the flames. Young Bayless, who was employed to run the tubs from the shaft to the main plant, saw the assistance could not arrive in time and rushed into the burning building to the hoister and signaled to the eleven men below to be hoisted out. He heroically stood at the hoister until nine of the imprisoned miners were hoisted to the surface, and the others two succeeded in escaping just as the building collapsed. Bayless had lost consciousness from the intense heat and he was jerked from the tottering building just in time to save his own life.

F. P. Sargent, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, has accepted the appointment of commissioner general of immigration, to succeed T. V. Powderly.

Forty people at Easter service in the Presbyterian church at Knoxville, Tenn., were injured during a heavy storm, which blew the roof off the building. A tall chimney toppled over, the bricks striking and injuring the people. At the time about 600 people were in the church.

## IDEAL PHYSIQUE.

Few Persons Have the Measurements of Proper Proportions.

"The tailor who spends his life in taking human measurements could probably tell an interesting story about the decline physically of men and women," said a man who takes a deep interest in physical culture and other processes of tending to arrest deteriorating conditions, to a New Orleans Times-Democrat writer. "I doubt if the measurements taken by tailors will show many perfect men and women. Too many men are wearing 14 collars and too many women are short on waist dimensions. I was glancing through Fourman's book a few days ago, and I was struck by the dimensions agreed upon by the best and most authentic authorities for physical perfection in both man and woman. Take the measurements, for instance, of the perfectly proportioned man, with a height of six feet 2 1/2 inches; girth of chest, 40 inches; girth of waist 38 inches; length of upper leg, 17 1/2 inches; length of lower leg, 14 1/2 inches; largest girth of thigh, 22 1/2 inches; girth of calf, 16 inches; length of arm, 26 inches, and weight, 190 pounds. Go to the tailor and ask how many men come up to this standard. I imagine that one would spend much time before finding the perfect physical conditions in conjunction with a single man.

"The fact of the business is, that these proportions are the result of idealistic theorizing. A man would be perfect, indeed, physically, who could even show a reasonable approximation of this standard. Our tailor's records would probably disappoint us badly, and we would likely become confirmed believers in the doctrine of physical degeneracy in so far as members of our sex is concerned. Man has been dwindling somewhat even in the range of one's own memory. One need not go to the tailor's nor to the vast wealth of statistics which have been compiled by persons who take a peculiar interest in man's physical aspect. One is conscious of being smaller than one's father, and less robust, and lacking in that hardness of temperament found in the sire and grand-sire. Yet the tailor's record will probably show a few isolated instances where men have preserved the proportions found in the physical measurements of the perfect man. And this, after all, is the goal toward which physical culture is drifting. It is not so much a question of larger men in stature, but rather a question of men perfectly balanced physically—men whose parts will approximate at least the equilibrium found in the perfect measurements of the physical culture doctrine. If one must weigh 190 pounds, and stand up to a height of over six feet, one might as well give up on the start. But one may at least approximate the ideal proportions, and this is what physical culture proposes to do."

## DELICACY OF SMELL.

Men Found to Distinguish Odors Quicker Than Women.

Very careful experiments have lately been made to test the delicacy of the sense of smell in human beings, says the Gentleman's Magazine. A series of solutions of five different substances was prepared, each series being so arranged that every solution was of half the strength of the preceding one. These series were extended by successive dilutions till it was impossible to detect the odors. The order of the bottles containing these solutions was completely disarranged, and the test consisted in the attempt to classify them by the sense of smell alone. An equal number of male and female observers were selected from the best apothecaries' shops, and each was required to arrange the bottles. The males were able to detect the smell of the nitrate of amyl in the solution of one part to 783,000 of water, and the females were able to detect it in the solution of one part to 311,000 of water. The oil of wintergreen was detected in about the same proportion and to the same extent of dilution. There was, therefore, a very great preponderance in favor of the males as to the sensitiveness and discrimination of the sense of smell. This is certainly an astounding fact!

## The Pope's Income.

The pope's income is £280,000, one-seventh of which is guaranteed by the emperor of Austria; another seventh comes from vested interests, and the remainder is derived from Peter's Pence.

## Success.

Success consists in doing what you can and doing it well.—Chicago Daily News.

## THE AFTERNOON TEA.

It Has Become Universal and Is Its Own Excuse.

Afternoon tea is as much of a national custom here as it ever was in England, says the Kansas City Star, and the afternoon tea hour is a very charming and delightful one when well carried out.

In England, where the leisure class still outnumbers ours, the afternoon tea served after a run with the hounds or an afternoon of outdoor exercise, has always been a hearty meal. In this country it began with merely and literally a cup of tea, and that did not interfere so much with the dinner hour. Now, with the tea table put before a blazing fire, the high muffin stand, with its three shelves, on each shelf something alluringly appetizing in the shape of hot buttered muffins, smoking hot toast and an iced cake, it can easily be seen that the materials for a good square meal are present, especially when there is added at least one plate of the idealized sandwich which is now a factor in afternoon tea.

There is always cream for those who wish it, lemon for those who prefer that, and some tea tables show a decanter of rum. This last addition, however, is not really smart and is rather the exception. But the muffins, the toast, the sandwiches and the cake are of the best and most appetizing.

It is no longer fashionable to have the tea tray and the cups and saucers as part of the drawing-room outfit. Too much dust collected in the tea cups to make it quite safe in these days of uncertain service, and dusty tea was not fashionable. Besides, the tea table already set did look incongruous. A pretty tea table of inlaid wood or plain mahogany does not look out of place, but is kept in the background and the tea service is brought in on a tray whenever required. The folding tea tables are much in demand, for they take up little room, and in one or two of the fashionable houses the old-fashioned nests of tables are used—the small ones that fit one into the other and that can be drawn out and used by one or two guests.

Tea making is supposed to be a fashionable accomplishment, and there is great friendly rivalry as to who should have the best tea and be the best brewer of it. The tea must always be made by the hostess, never by the servant, and while balls and teaspoons and tea bags are all on the list of fashionable supplies for the tea table, the silver tea caddy and the old rule of a teaspoonful to each guest and one to the teapot still leads the procession.

There is no house too small for its tea table, no income that will not allow of the afternoon tea, and the fashion is a pretty one and has much more sociability in it than might be believed. Men may scoff at the tea drinking, but there are few houses where there are not some men to be found at the tea hour and who apparently find something to eat or to drink that suits their tastes.

Young girls have their afternoon teas and there first learn gracious hospitality and the method of receiving guests.

This description of afternoon tea has nothing to do with the afternoon reception or "at home," when, of course, tea is served, and "tea" in the corner of the card if cards are sent, generally means a collation. But cards are not issued for everyday afternoon tea, which is as necessary in every household as any other meal would be, and in many houses the hostess never lets anything interfere with her being at home at that hour. Her children are supposed to be present, any guests and any friends who choose to drop in, and, in spite of the semi-formality of the service, it is the one and only informal mode of entertaining that exists at the present moment, when everything is made on such conventional lines.

## Marriage in Germany.

It is impossible for young people to marry in Germany without the consent of their parents or legal guardians. Certain prescribed forms must be gone through or the marriage is null and void. When a girl has arrived at what is considered a marriageable age her parents make a point of inviting young men to the house, and usually two or three are invited at the same time so that the attention may not seem too pointed. No young man, however, is invited to the house until after he has called at least once, and thus signified his wish to have social intercourse with the family.

## A Big "Why?"

If a thing isn't true, why try to make yourself believe that it is? Why not accept the truth on every subject? Why fool yourself?—Atchison Globe.

## NEVER HAD A CHANCE.

At Least Most Victims of Misfortune Think They Never Have.

Probably nine out of ten men past middle life, if asked how it happens that they are to-day only barely earning their living, would tell you that they "never had a chance," says O. S. Marden, in Success, that they were kept back, that circumstances were against them, that they had no opportunities, such as other boys around them had, or that they did not have the proper schooling, or else plead some similar excuse.

The probabilities are that opportunity did visit every one of these men more than once in their youth or early manhood, but that they did not see that all good chances consisted in doing everything they undertook cheerfully, promptly and just as well as it could be done.

As boys they did not look upon every errand as a chance to be polite, prompt, energetic; on every lesson in school as a foundation stone in their success-structure. They did not not think that the demoralizing hours of indolence and shiftlessness which they were weaving into the web of their lives would mar the fabric forever, and reproach them through all time. They did not realize that the impudent reply to their employer, the carelessness and indifference which they slipped into their tasks, would come out as ghosts, in the future, to mar their happiness and success. They looked upon every duty shirked, the minutes they cut off from each end of a day, as so much gain. They did not realize that these things, which seemed so innocent, would grow into giant defects which would mar their future success.

They did not think that their slipshod methods, their careless attire, and their aggressive manners, would lie as great bars across the path of their future success, and keep them back from the goal of their ambitions.

They did not think that all these things were the real causes of their being fixtures at salaries of \$10 or \$15 a week.

They did not think that these seeming trifles in youth would doom them to be perpetual janitors, clerks, or farm hands, and that it would be almost impossible in maturity to outgrow the defects of their youth.

## NEEDED INVENTIONS.

Rich Prizes Waiting for Americans Who Will Solve Problems.

For every ingenious young American, rich prizes are waiting, not only for great discoveries, but also for little things, simple improvements on the things we have, says Franklin J. Forbes, in Success. Whatever occupation he may choose, he will find that that calling is in need of men who can think of something new and better. For the men who have thought of new things, however simple, there have been, in recent years in America, rich material rewards. Such a man was Hayward Augustus Harvey, who recently died a millionaire. His father was the village blacksmith in Jamestown, N. Y., early in the last century. Harvey saw how slow was the work of forging small things on an anvil, and sought to do it by labor-saving machinery. He became the pioneer in screw machinery and automatic pin machinery. He revolutionized screw-making. The gimlet-pointed screw was his. His last important discovery was the armor-making process which bears his name. He took out 79 patents—not very many for a life of 70 years, but he did not rush to the patent office with every half-conceived idea. No fortune was ever more honestly earned or justly deserved than his. Like many other inventors, he showed his fellow men how to live simply.

Concentrate your mind on the subject of needed inventions for five minutes, and you can think of a dozen things, any one of which would make its inventor rich beyond the dreams of avarice.

## Remarkable Feat by Lieutenants.

From Paris is reported a remarkable feat by five lieutenants of the Twelfth Hussar regiment. Starting at three in the morning, they rode 72 miles in 13 hours, dismounted, walked a distance of 24 miles, dined, and then walked back the 24 miles, and rode again the 72 miles on the return journey, arriving at three o'clock the next afternoon.

## Fingerless Joiners.

During the hearing of a prosecution at Halifax under the factory acts, the factory inspector informed the bench that when he became a factory inspector he made a point of endeavoring to discover an attendant of a joiner's planing machine who was in possession of all his fingers. He was five years before he came across such a man.